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# TEMPERANCE CRUSADER.

A CAMPAIGN PAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE LEGAL PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

"Moral Suasion for the Victim—Legal Suasion for the Victimizer."

VOLUME 1. WARSAW, ILLINOIS, MARCH 16, 1854 NUMBER 3.

## THE CRUSADER

is published on the 1st and 15th day of each month, at the office of the "Signal," Warsaw, Illinois.

TERMS.

☞ Single Copy, One Year, Fifty Cents.
10 for $4 00 | 50 for $20 00
25 for 8 00 | 100 for 35 00

☞ Payment to be made in advance. All communications for the paper, or for business, to be addressed to

TH. GREGG, PUBLISHER.

☞ A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates—For the 1st insertion, 15 cents per line, for each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. A liberal discount when ordered by the year.

### Temperance Organizations.

Temperance Organizations wishing the paper regularly, are desired to furnish the editor with the names of their officers and time and place of meeting—as follows:

☞ Warsaw Temple of Honor, meets every alternate Tuesday Evening, in Masonic Lodge Room, Warsaw. W. C. T. Thomas E. Brannan, W. R.

☞ Mt. Hope Temple of Honor No. 32, meets on Friday afternoons.

Mrs Elisa M. Pickett, W. R.

☞ Alexander Co. Maine Law Alliance, meets quarterly at Carthage.
W. H. Mayes, Sec. C. Coulter, Pres.

☞ Warsaw Division No. 152 S. of T.—Meets Saturday Evenings, at their Hall.
Th. Gregg, R. S. R. P. Compton, W. P.

☞ Star of Hope Union No. 20 S. of T. meets Saturday Afternoon at Sons' Hall.
J. D. Green, R. S. J. M. Compton, R. S.

☞ Warsaw Maine Law Alliance meets on 1st Tuesday in each month.
Th. Gregg, Sec. W. H. Taylor, Pres.

☞ Mount Zion Division No. 224 meets Friday Evenings in Hamilton.
G. Brown, R. S. Th. Ruggles, W. P.

### TEMPERANCE HYMN.

BY DAVID SUBSEL.

From the bright crystal fountain
That flows in beauty free,
Bright hills and verdant valleys
Sing of the gushing rill,
Sing of the sparkling water,
Sing of the cooling spring—
Let Freedom's sons and daughters
Their joyous tribute bring.

'Twas the pure gushes of Eden,
Ere sorrow's notes were heard,
Ere our first mother heeding
The subtle serpent's word—
Forgetting their Creator,
Plucked her long coveted fruit,
And caused our heritage Nature
The seeds of death to grow.

From many a happy dwelling
Late misery's dark shade,
Now the dark pall is swelling—
The hymn of praise is gone,
Where the sweet prattling
Of some pure cherubic heart,
Hope, Joy, and Peace are blending,
And each their aid impart.

Well join the tuneful choirs,
And raise our songs on high,
The cheering view before us
Delights the raptured eye;
The glorious cause is gaining
New strength from day to day,
The drunkard lost or wasting
Before cold water's away.

Great Profit of Preacher—Six years ago, an honest, hard-working man went from the vicinity of Norwich, Connecticut, out to the far west. He had in his pocket a small capital of only four hundred dollars, which he had carefully husbanded against a rainy day. On arriving at his place of destination, he soon purchased for himself a snug little farm, which he stocked as much as it could bear—not with wheat, corn, sheep or cattle, but with peach trees. His neighbors, no doubt thought him foolish and visionary, but he kept his own counsel. His second crop of peaches yielded him sufficient to pay for his land, and leave him a gain of four hundred dollars besides. But this year his immense peach orchards yielded him at the least calculation, a clear profit of thirty thousand dollars.—Augusta (Ga) Republic.

No deeper stream of wo
Can cross this world below,
Than Strong Drink's Flood.

### Constitution of the Maine Law Alliance of the State of Illinois.

Whereas, the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks, are productive of the most immoral and destructive effects, including crime, pauperism and madness of society, producing an extent and depth of misery and ruin—unrelied by any other agent, causing not with individual degradation and ruin, but bordering the State with necessary and oppressive taxation, and depriving the weak and helpless of that protection and support which should be afforded them in every civilized community: And, whereas, there is no mode of eradicating an evil so wide spread, and so deeply rooted in the prejudices, habits and interests of a portion of a large portion of the people, without a concert and energy of action, co-extensive with the evil, therefore,

Resolved, That we, whose names are hereunto annexed being satisfied that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks are unchristianlike evils, and that the suppression of a traffic which so extensively and vitally injures, both individual and public interests, is not only the moral but also the political duty of every lover of humanity, and the rights of a free man, do hereby organize ourselves into an "Alliance for the suppression of that object, and in furtherance of the same, we adopt the following constitution for our government, and solemnly pledge ourselves to carry out its projects in the best of our ability.

Art. 1. The name of this Alliance shall be the "Maine Law Alliance of the State of Illinois."

Art. 2. The officers of this Alliance shall be a president, three secretaries, three together with an executive committee, consisting of the above, all of whom shall be chosen annually.

Art. 3 The executive committee shall meet once a quarter in each year, as follows: on the first Thursday of March, June, September and December, at 1 o'clock, at such place as they shall, from time to time, determine, and fix the place of meeting, hereafter, which shall be held in the city of Chicago. The officers of the State Alliance shall be ex officio members of the executive committee, at all meetings of which five members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The executive committee shall appoint the corresponding secretary of the Alliance, and fill all vacancies in their own body. Secretary of the executive committee at the discretion of the chairman.

Art. 4. Special meetings of the Alliance may be convened by the president, or by the order of the executive committee, at such time and place as he or they may determine.

Art 5. It shall be among the first objects of this Alliance, through its executive committee, to aid in organizing similar alliances throughout the several counties, and precincts of the State, and such alliances shall be auxiliary to this; and the secretaries of the townships and precincts, shall report their organization to the county secretary and he shall report proceedings to the corresponding secretary of the State Alliance.

Art. 6. The officers of the county shall have the same number of the county in which the alliance is organized.

Art. 7. All moneys or property belonging to this Alliance shall be in the custody of the treasurer, and shall be paid out only upon the written order of the chairman of the executive committee, countersigned by the secretary.

Art. 8 Every member of the Alliance pledges himself that he will use his best efforts to secure the election of legislative officers in this State, favorable to the enactment and enforcement of an efficient prohibitory law.

Art. 9. This Alliance shall meet at Springfield, on the second Wednesday of January, A. D., 1855, and annually thereafter, at such places as the Alliance may determine.

Art. 10. This constitution may be amended or altered by a majority present at any annual meeting of the Alliance.

Art. 11. The officers and members of this Alliance, shall have power to make all necessary by laws for their regulation, subject to be altered at the annual meeting of the Alliance.

Art. 12. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to provide such financial arrangements as they shall deem meritorious, to secure the effectual promotion of the object of this Alliance.

### THE MAINE LAW.

The history of Alcohol shows three things 1. The basis of the traffic in alcohol as an article of beverage have been near horrible, embracing all ages and ranks, all conditions of society, and extend from the Bishop in his lawn to the sable drudge, who carries horses for his dram.

2. There has been no modifying good no they has been the better for it. It is all evil, all useless, the great promoter cause of crime, poverty, ignorance and wretchedness.

3. And then, too, the prospective view of the traffic has always been terrible to behold—has always been the increase of a midnowing shadow, the spread of a dense the increase of a basin where both amies are crowed to the dust, and victory is had by neither.

Now in hold the shield of Law over such a traffic, what is it but aid? To license such a business, which is be purchasing a monk a cowl on the Devil's head, vencing, by the operation—by—the revenue of sentiment? Here has always been the reference made to our legislation—we have aimed say to restrain what we are bound to prohibit. Instead of killing the wolf, we have given him an elastic chain and a wide range. And this movement now is for something more consistent—something that will take the shield of Law away from the traffic, and, by making it unlawful, render it disreputable, putting out of the pale of respectable society men whose business is productive good in society.

Take Lottery dealing. There was a time when, despite the great evils seem to proceed from the Lottery system, it was continued, and persons engaged in the sale of tickets were deemed respectable—at when the law was changed and lotteries prohibited, the idea of respectability was changed—was improved, and that business which was made unlawful became immediately disreputable. There was nothing arbitrary or forcible in this change. It was the progress of right thinking joined to right doing. Facts which had long been confessed, showing the unmodified evil of the lottery traffic, were brought close to the consciences, and the public conscience found an expression in the new law—the prohibitory law against all lotteries. Every argument used to reach that end—every expression of the evil of that business, was far more then paralleled by the results of the traffic in ardent liquors. In both cases, a law have been enriched while the many have been impoverished, and the deceptions are manifold greater in the prosecution of the latter business than that of the former.

Pulpits reason now in reference to the liquor traffic exactly as did sentiment in times—that is those who desire the business continued. We remember how it was said about lotteries that nobody was compelled to buy; the little slips of paper called tickets were very innocent, and need not be touched; and it was safety to attempt to dictate to men what they should run in the world that is full of uncertainties, where nothing risked, nothing gained; in the morn. And, why go into the bar room and look on the show there—certainly the array is as innocent as similarly colored bottles in the Apothecary's store, though not designed for as innocent a business, because in the one case, the contents make diseases, whereas the contents of the other are to cure diseases.

This suggests the true mode of thinking—was in certain cases reply to which the use of things tend. Hewinnoment are the black balls and the canaan on board our War Ships! The bombs, too, now cuist they spread. The powder has still a black cloud, and the unlighted match hanns no harm! But who thinks right on these matters who does not, in imagination, go where those things, when used, strike? What have the dice done when employed? What has war has been produced when the word was gone forth—

"The cannons have their bowels full of wrath, And every mouth is waiting upon death"

Their iron indignation against your walls."

Was this is the process for the right thinking—was the traffic in intoxicating drinks to its results—are where its latter ills strike—was the miserable transformation of the individual, the unhappiness produced in families, the neglect of business, the abandonment of industry, the crime, the poverty, the sensuality, the brutality that it causes, and then ask, what reason in justice can be given for the continuance of so foul a business? Why should it be licensed? Why should it not be prohibited?

We will notice, at present, but one remark made against the Maine Law. We maintain that to change the law, to put Prohibition in the place of License, would change the entire character of the business, and now let us see how this is achieved by our adversaries. They say, "If you pass a prohibitory law, you will confine the traffic to the vile and abandoned, who care not for law. What does this mean? It simply goes to the licenses law that supports the respectability of the business, and when that law is taken away, the traffic becomes disreputable. This is what we want. We want the right character of this vile poisoning business brought out clearly; and when it is in the hands only of the vile, the abandoned, and the lawless, it will be fend with fend—its true character will stand out in boldness, and it will be an easy matter to bring the power of public opinion and civil justice to bear upon the vile and abandoned traffickers in the means of crime, shame and death.

Not long since, in Massachusetts, we attended a great celebration in a town where there was but one large Hotel. The public opinion of that town would countenance nothing but temperance in hotel houses, and so, on that occasion, the landlord of the hotel to which we refer, was to put gin from the public tables throughs that day into town, set up a bar in his cellar. A narrow, dark, circumscribed way led to the subterranean bar, and spirits descended to compare with foul spirits. And there, amid the dim lights the foul atmosphere, the low walls and the scums of dirtiness and onions, the traffic in liquor was carried on. Fit place, thought we for such business. It seemed the worst loss in Hades. All the surroundings were low and mean. Everything in the place was dirtiness itself, and how degrading must be the appetite that will impel gentlemen to submit in such a descent, and such surroundings, in order to find its gratification. Instead of inclining us to cry out for License, this discovery made us delight the more in Prohibition. It showed the traffic as a mean thing. It showed sensitive employers a dirty place for indulgence. It made manifest how different the traffic appears when the Law shields it, and when the Law stamps on it its true character as vile and low.

☞ Constantinople has been besieged twenty-four times—eighteen times without success. The place is one of the easiest to defend in the world, and Nicholas will do it hard work to get inside of its walls after he has reached their outside.

# THE CRUSADER.

**Editorial Department.**

**Warsaw, March 15, 1854.**

AGENTS.

☞ Every friend to the "Maine Law" in the State of Illinois, is hereby constituted an Agent for the Crusader. Upon the implication of the Friends of the Cause do we mainly depend for a wide circulation of the Crusader. Will you give our paper a little aid in behalf of that holy cause, full enough? Now is the time to form Clubs! Set them on foot pray.

☞ To all Clergymen, of whatever denomination—To Post Masters—and the Presiding Officers of All Divisions, Unions, Cadets of Temperance, and all other Temperance organizations, we will furnish the CRUSADER at the lowest Club rates—cash down per copy.

☞ Any AGENT—To all persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of Spirituous Liquors—who will signify a wish to that effect—we will send the paper free over your grains!

☞ We have concluded to offer the following premiums:

☞ For the Largest List of Subscribers to the Crusader, to be sent in by a single Person, obtained and forwarded, with the money, at the rates Club rate, before the 1st day of April, we will send an equal number—cents, for one year.

☞ For the next largest Club, half as many grain, for a year, will be sent.

☞ Will not the Friends of Prohibition generally make the Crusader a medium of communication with the public?

**THE QUESTION IN WARSAW.**

For some weeks past, the question of "Licenses or No License," has been agitating our community, brought about by the action of the Warsaw Maine Law Alliance. Meetings of the Alliance have been held, at which the matter has been discussed—and one mass meeting of the citizens has been called, at which Resolutions asking the City Council to issue no more licenses, were presented and discussed—and just by a vote of 72 to 86. By a pretty general agreement, however, the matter is to be tried over again, at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next—and from that there will be an adjournment to the Polls, on the first Monday of April, in the election of Mayor and Commissioner.

There are now it is understood, six licensed groggeries in town, paying into the Treasury $100 each, in a year, the business respectable. These licenses have all been taken out during the year which is about to close, and will expire during the coming year.

The question that is now fairly presented to the people, and which will have to be met is—"Shall the number of these houses be increased—or shall the Council hereafter refuse to grant any more licenses?"

It has been argued by some, that by the terms of the Charter, the duty is imperative, and that the Council cannot refuse.

The view of the matter, to our mind, cannot be entertained for a moment. So far from the words "shall have power," connoting anything compulsory, it seems to be exactly the reverse, and to leave the matter open to the Council, to do or not to do, as they may determine. Neither do we believe that the right exists in the Legislature, to compel any municipal authority whatever to license within its jurisdiction any known and acknowledged evil.

But the right is taken being conceded, there are still a number of our citizens who are in favor of continuing the license system—and for the following among perhaps other reasons: 1. That the city needs the money to improve her streets and wharves and side-walks 2. That the use of intoxicating drinks would not be materially lessened by refusing to license—as the dealers would still continue to sell under the pulsar or quart law; and 3. That the law would not be enforced against offenders.

Now, seriously as these reasons may be put forth, it is strangely true that not one of them would be urged in behalf of any other evil than liquor selling—And why is it, that men will urge in behalf of this man-destroying and God-defying business, reason and argument which they would disdain to use in favor of anything else under heaven? Year over thought of urging the licensing of murder or man-slaughter upon a City Council, because, forsooth, a few hundred dollars might be brought into the treasury thereby? Or who ever thought of voting against a law to punish murder or man-slaughter, on the ground that it allowed to continue, it would not be enforced?

That the traffic would not be materially checked by a refusal to license, we readily admit; that it will not be materially lessened, may also be true—though we believe otherwise. But were it crime that it would still go on as it does now—that there would be no abatement—we should still sing to the declaring, No License, as we would cling to the most sacred command of the Decalogue, still on, as a man and as a citizen, I wash our hands of the bereft stain which attaches to a participation in the traffic.

No—if liquor-selling must continue for any longer period in our midst, let us place the responsibility where it ought to belong—with those who engage in it, and with the State of Illinois, which has sanctioned, legalized, and made it respectable. Let every man out himself free from this responsibility—let every citizen of our fair and growing city, vote to cut it loose, also, from anything in this responsibility.

☞ MAINE TESTIMONY.—At the Maine Law Meeting in Carthage, the Rev. Lorenzo Walker, of Macomb, being called upon, made a short speech, in which he said that he had observed with attention for many years, the efforts making in the Temperance cause, and "that he regarded the Maine Law the cap-stone of them all!"

☞ The triumph in Michigan may now be regarded as complete. We learn that the decision of the Supreme Court of the State has been had, affirming the constitutionality of the liquor law which went into operation there a few months since.

This is truly a cause for rejoicing, not only with the people of that State, but with all advocates of a Prohibitory law everywhere.

☞ Don't forget the Meeting of the Hancock County Maine Law Alliance, at Warsaw, on the *first Thursday in April.*

☞ Rev. C. L. Watson's third article is postponed until our next No.

We commence in this No. the first part of Rev. S. R. Child's Discourse—and ask for it an attentive perusal.

**The Height of Sublimity.**

We have frequently heard the height of sublimity spoken of, but the following comes about as near to it as anything we ever have found—strong enough to leave it in the concluding sentence of a speech made against the Maine Law, at the meeting held in Carthage a few days since to form a County Alliance:

"This principle (the Maine Law) will jerk the stars from our proud escutcheon—pluck the eagle from his resting place, and send him wheeling and screaming through the air, proclaiming to a dying world the downfall of liberty!"


**Movements at Home & Abroad.**

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting held at Carthage a few days since, for the purpose of forming a Maine Law Alliance for Hancock County. The meeting was well attended, by citizens from all parts of the county, and a good degree of enthusiasm prevailed. An Alliance was formed—officers chosen—and an adjourned meeting called at Warsaw on Thursday, the 6th day of April next. Let that meeting be a mass one—for it will have a telling effect upon the cause in our town and county. The tick-strings of our doors will all be out on that day.

We learn that at Rissdiville, McDonough county, the agitation has been carried on till the liquor dealers have hauled down their colors—the business not sight pledge. May success attend them. & God forgive them for the evil they have heretofore done.

The Keokuk Daily Whig of the 7th, in alluding to the Temperance Sermons delivered by the Pastors of the several churches in that city, says: &

Several of them which we have had the pleasure of attending, were most admirable discourses, and will embodied to have given favorable impressions of the abidity of the necessity. But these sermons are the more remarkable as exhibiting the combined sentiments and efforts of the pastors of all the Protestant congregations, urging upon their people the adoption of a prohibitory liquor law.

The citizens of Charleston, Lee County, Iowa, have formed a Carson League, for the suppression of liquor selling.

A meeting of the citizens of Montrose, Iowa, was held on the 23d ulto, at which some spicy resolutions were passed—and by which we learn that the parties engaged in the retail of liquors in that place, have renounced the business for the future. The meeting raised a committee of twenty persons to enforce the law.

The Kendall County Courier contains the proceedings of a County Convention, now in Oswego, for the purpose of forming an Alliance. Much interest was manifested, and a string of spirited resolutions passed.

Rev. Alexander Campbell, in a late No. of the Ohio Ranger, has expressed a decided opinion in favor of the Maine Law. He says: "The Maine Law, so appears to us, is the most effective remedy for this monstrous evil. Certainly it greatly transcends all other means and attempts to crush or annihilate this monster."

A Maine Law has been reported in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The women of St. Charles, Ills., have raised the sum of $100 to be employed in the prosecution of offenses against the liquor laws within the limits of the corporation.

The inhabitants of Wheeling, Virginia, have just voted against license by a vote of nearly two to one.

The Chicago Tribune expresses the belief that a majority of the voters of that city are decidedly in favor of the Maine Law, and that it would carry throughout the State by at least 20,000 majority.

**INFLUENCE.**

Drop follows drop, and swells
With rain the sweeping river;
Week follows week, and tells
A truth that lives forever.

Take fifteen flakes, like spirits,
Where wings the winds blasteth,
Thought follows thought, and lights
The realm of mind forever.

Bean follows bean, to share
The chest the hell world shivers;
Fresh follows fresh, and fear
Gives place to joy forever.

The drop, the flake, the beam,
Touch on a lemon sway;
The word, the thought, the dream,
Impress the soul forever.

Common-sense.

☞ THE PRINTER.—A son of intelligence, that sets into that he may *distribute* light the earlier.

[For the Temperance Crusader.]

## THE MAINE LAW:

### Its Reasonableness, Necessity and Practicability.

*Being the substance of a Discourse delivered in Warsaw, on Sunday Evening, Feb. 26, by*

REV. STEPHEN R. CHILD.

"The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers."—*1st Timothy: 1—9.*

We find in this scripture, as plainly as words are capable of expressing it, the design of law or government, in the affairs of men; that it is not intended for those who well, but to check, restrain and punish evil-doers. Were all mankind honest, just and good, there would be no necessity of law, (for against such there is no law,) but inasmuch and all are corrupt, selfish and rebellious—naturally inclined to evil—the people in the aggregate, with sufficient strength of virtue to resist the wicked propensity—there arises from hence the necessity of law, for the protection of the innocent—to restrain, and to compel justice, either by force or terror of penalties.

Since we entered into the world, there has been neither time nor place, nation or people, that has not recognized this necessity. The actual enlightened of the earth, as well as the rudest barbarian, have proved that a law must be laid down because of transgression. God himself has recognized this necessity, and we have his own example in legislating in the affairs of his chosen people.

While there is no ground for controversy upon the subject of law in general—while all must concede its unreasonableness and necessity—yet in its application and extent, there exists no little diversity of opinion. Our public journals, and the debates in our legislative halls, are illustrations of the various views of the proper use and extent of law.

That a prohibitory law for vending intoxicating liquors, comes within the proper bounds of legislative enactment, I am here to advocate. I will endeavor to show that the proposed prohibitory law is reasonable, necessary and practicable—And first, that it is reasonable.

The law is made for sinners, the ungodly, murderers of fathers and mothers, man slayers, &c.,

What are we to understand by the words 'made for them?' that the design of law is *for* the sanction or permission of these crimes and criminals? made 'for them in this sense? It would even money so understand it—that our civil authorities so understand it, when they enjoin on us to give permission to license to murderers of fathers and men-slayers? But I suppose the old-fashioned interpretation to be the true one—that the law is made for them' as a prohibition—designed to meet the case of such offenders, to prevent or punish their crimes.

As the makers and traffic-rs of intoxicating liquors are, in the strongest sense of the word, 'murderers of fathers and men-slayers,' it is no far-fetched argument that law is designed 'for them'—to prohibit the crime instead of (we ought to blush when we say) protecting them! It might seem sufficient to make it reasonable, that the Scripture thus plainly explains a prohibitory law—that there should be one for such offenders.

It might further seem sufficient to make a prohibitory law reasonable, that all already recorded adjudications of our highest authorities in the Supreme Courts, are unanimously given that there is nothing unconstitutional in prohibiting the liquor traffic altogether. But I apprehend it is not *because* the law is thus sustained by Scripture and our chief justices, that it is reasonable—but rather because it is reasonable, *for so—that therefore* Scripture and our wisest jurists sustain it. The testimony does not make it reasonable—but because it is reasonable, they testify to it.

Let us look at it in this light, and see if it will not so appear. We hear it conceded object of law, or design of government? Plainly for the protection of right—for the prohibition of evil—instituted for the conserving of the rights of the people, their property, life and morals. This is the proper business of government—this is what it exists for—and from the faithful execution of this design it derives its right to exist. There is an obligation binding upon the powers of legislative enactment—by acting as such, to protect the subjects who are governed. The very assumption of governing, demands protection, and a failure in the

execution of the duty, denies the right of a government to an existence.

With this universally conceded principle, look at the facts that commande ligence—property and life destroyed by the million! not provided, but destroyed under the positive legislation and protection of government itself!! I need not here attempt to enumerate or canvass the evils of the liquor traffic, for the large description; but what I wish a hippies upon your minds, is the startling fact—that all the evils are sanctioned and protected by the laws of our legislatures—that numberless millions of property are destroyed—countless multitudes of our fellow creatures murdered, by our soul. Poverty and disease in its most frightful form sent throughout the length and breadth of the land—misery, wretchedness soul rum sent into one of those hands of intelligence—vice, immorality and crime, like an overwhelming desolation, poured out as a flood, to defile, debauch and curse the land—crime, crime, robberies, "murders of fathers and brothers of mothers," with an utter destruction of all moral sentiment—that these are but the dim outlines of the horrors and abominations of a system that is enacted, and guarded, and chartered, and nourished, and fondled, and protected, by our legislature—by that very power which exists for the sole purpose of protecting us from these horrible and revolting anomalies! What palpable absurdity! what unspeakable inconsistency! This is such protection as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them! I confess that I cannot see why the liquor traffic is not directly opposed—it goes conflict with—the conceived designs of government; how anything short of a prohibitory law can be constitutional, or agree with the nature and design of legislative powers. I will notice one or two objections under the head of the discourse, that are commonly made against the reasonable nessof this law. It is said that a prohibitory law invades the liberties of individuals and tyrannizes over the judgment, perhaps the conscience; that it is not consistent with republican freedom.

We might meetvise this objection by saying that we want liberty also—liberty to be free from the horrors and miseries of the liquor traffic. We have long heard our liberties invaded and trampled in the dust, and been *compelled by law* to live in, and breathe the contagious pestilence, to meet in the daily business of life, all the contaminating and disgusting effects of the *evil*—we see our friends and dear victims and turned to brutes—our fathers, brothers and sons, exposed to prepared every hour—of being tempted and beguiled into destruction! expired to ruin and personal danger ourselves; and we want *liberty* from these and a long category of like odious and fearful evils which we are now compelled to endure by the very existence of the traffic. But let us meet the objection *directly*.

When a man is plunging a dagger into his own breast, is it an invasion of the true principles of liberty to arrest his arm and prevent the fatal stroke? When a man is knowingly and willfully destroying the happiness, the property and the life of his neighbor, is it an invasion of liberty to compel him to desist? This is a faithful illustration of the proposed prohibitor law—merciful and saving to the intoxicated suicide—just and affording protection from the destroyer to the injured neighbor.

But I will give the objection its most available form. Admitting that a man may use a certain quantity of ardent spirits every day without any injury to himself—that he exert temperance others by his example—that there is no danger of the habit necessary upon him—that it gives him much gratification and comfort—that it does him *good*—admitting all this, (and I believe it is all that was ever claimed,) I would ask that individual—does the benefit you derive from the beer any proportion to the evil produced by it? Where one life is made more comfortable by it, (if one can see two) how many times of thousands are driven to the miseries of despair? Where one life is saved by it, (if one ever was) how many millions have been made miserably crippled? These are but reasonable questions, and we should make an estimate of *loss* as well as profit. Is it reasonable then that your little, contemptible gratification, or good—(which is by no means believed to exist, but only admitted) I say is it reasonable that the liquor traffic should be indulged on your account, when its existence inevitably fills the world with violence and blood—with all manner of crime and corruption—with suffering and wretchedness unspeakable—with tears immeasurable and groans unutterable?

Is it reasonable and a Scriptural injunction that we deny ourselves in things lawful or harmless for the sake of others. How reasonable then that a man should be willing to forego his own pernicious indulgence, if it would banish from the world the inevitable evils and miseries of the traffic from the liquor traffic.

It is also objected, that if drinking be prohibited by law, we open the door to the lawless and disorderly and sleeping sad all excesses and irregularities; and even that our domestic concerns must be dear according to law. This is more sinister than sound—more specious than solid. It is a supposition without a shadow of pretence for support.

Do we repeal the statute book does not open the door as much as this would? Why we are simply taking one of the more trifling matters legislated upon! From the peculiar nature of this object, (which is a great evil, and yet it cannot we can hardly reply to it,) but until some concern on the ground that the law should be made a precedent for petty legislation, I pave the objection as sound instead of sense.

It is further said that the law never will be enforced—that the people never would make smugglers and rogues out of themselves. I know that evil law cannot reach the motive or the conscience of any man, and this is not its object or expectation. But evil law will reach cognizance of, and control the actions, and this is just the point of the matter. Rebels and bars are not expected to make their homes at, and live in, and have their whole prosperity—but they do compel him to let our property alone; they do protect us in our rights and privileges.—I am sure I should be thought very silly and foolish if I should say that I was against stealing, because it makes thieves break open houses, pick locks and lurk in ban—yet this is precisely the strength of the objection, and we pass it over as disposed of.

[For the Crusader.]

## A PROHIBITORY LAW CONSIDERED.

III.—THE DUTY.

1. *Governors are Public Servants*—Passing from the Right and the Necessity, I now proceed to consider the Duty, or position of my argument—the Duty of the People and the Legislature to protect us from the destroyer. The arguments proceed from the organization of civil society, and that they are for the protection of the rights of the individual, (which is a consequence,) that there is an obligation resting upon the mass to guarantee that protection. Governments, as well as individuals, are *moral persons*; and have corresponding duties and obligations. A corporate not cannot do wrong, or permit wrong to be done, to a citizen, without violating of a moral obligation. It cannot kill, or protect one right of the citizen more than another, nor more than it ought. It is worth nothing, if it fail of its end, or is only an instrument of evil. It were better that men should be allowed to trust to themselves for protection, if such means as God and nature have provided.

2. *The People are Ready*—The passion and conscience of the masses have been long been convinced that anything more effectual must be done. The people are more enlightened in this matter, and are nearer right, than we are apt to suppose them. Witness the direct votes of Legislatures, the Petitions, the Prayers of some of the States, especially in Michigan last fall. The result has not only assured that class who adhere to the support the traffic, but it has astonished many of the active friends of Temperance. I do not hesitate to believe that the sober judgment of a great majority of the people of all the States of the Union, are with us on this question, and were it not for the combination of causes which have ever been brought to bear upon the public mind, and to direct it from the great question, many of the States would ere this been reaping the fruits of such a law. Believe me, the acts of the people are behind their convictions; and what is more, the leaders of the people are behind the people themselves. The disinclination to 'mix Temperance with Politics'—the doubt about the public sentiment being ready to sustain the law—the fear that it will not be executed if it passes—the Governors will veto it, or that Judges will pronounce against it—or that the party party will be the lot for by its agitation—has so far conducted to what action in most of the States, especially in this State. It has been and by a distinguished statesman, the fain and sober judgment of the people's almost always right. Let them, the voice of the people of Illinois be heard in this matter assisted with other questions and unswayed and unincumbered by other considerations, and I feel as sturdy confidence in the right of the verdict.

Yet note is an undue apathy in the public mind upon this great question—from much of the every-man-for-himself feeling in the community,—and we need to be constantly reminded of our well understood and acknowledged duties. Were a national law to appear and compel the one thousandth part of the evil, which this unrelenting foe of mankind has committed among us, the outcry and indignation of the whole people would be universal in extent, and no rest would be permitted until such law was created or driven out.

*Developed Illiness!* Let me urge upon you all—of every class and calling—of whatever denomination or sect in religion—of whatever party in politics—of all and all other considerations, and meet thisquestion, (when it is to be met) we become you—to become free and intelligent and conscientious men. Meet it as all great political and prudential questions should be met. Divest it of all personal feeling or prejudice: of all party, sectional, or sectarian considerations. Discuss it in the light of the reason you possess—in the spirit of the body religion you profess—and in view of the momentous interests involved—and then act! Do as, and the least great practice of our State will soon recount with the dark failings of joy to this week and redemption to the enslaved. The names of be desolate will be again made ified, and the throne of the Destroyer will be overturned. God speed the hour!

Gamera.

**Hancock County Maine Law Alliance.**

At a meeting of the citizens of Hancock County, convened at the Court House in Carthage, in pursuance of previous notice, on Wednesday the 6th day of March instant, Wesley H. Marsh, Esq., of Carthage, was called to the chair, and Thomas Gardner, of Warsaw, appointed Secretary.

The Committee of Carthage and Warsaw, stated the object of the meeting to be to form a County *Maine Law Alliance*, and moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report a Constitution—The chair appointed Dr. Coolidge, James M. Renshaw of Fountain Green, Alfred L. Wilmot of Mount Sterling, B. W. Hay of Hope, and Col. Thomas Geddes of Fountain Green, on said committee.

After tarrying a few minutes, the committee reported a Constitution, as follows—which, on motion, was taken up, article by article, and adopted, viz.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1—The Society shall be known by the name of the Hancock County Maine Law Alliance.

ART. 2—All persons who are desirous of suppressing the Traffic in intoxicating Liquors by law, as well as by all other proper means, may become members of the Alliance by subscribing this constitution.

ART. 3—The officers of the Alliance shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of nine members—of which the abovenamed officers shall be ex officio members.

ART. 4—The regular meetings of the Alliance shall be held Quarterly, at the Court House in Carthage; but special meetings may be called at such time & place as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

ART. 5—The plan of action for this Alliance shall be—Public Lectures, and the spread of Temperance Tracts and Newspapers, and the agitation of the subject of Temperance by all suitable ways.

Dr. Noah Cooke of Chili, moved the following as an additional article, which was adopted, viz:

ART. 6—The members of this Alliance pledge themselves to vote for no man for a member of the Legislature, who will not pledge himself to advocate and vote for a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating Drinks.

On motion, the constitution was then submitted for signatures. While this was doing, Rev. N. P. Colton of Plymouth, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a short speech.

On motion of Alex. Simpson of Carthage, a committee of five was appointed to present the names of permanent officers of the Alliance. The chair appointed Messrs. Simpson, Austin, Gibbs, Cooke and Barnes, said committee.

The committee reported as follows:

*For President*—Dr. CHARLES COOLIDGE, of Warsaw.

*For Vice Presidents*—Jas. M. Renshaw, of Fountain Green; *Dr.* Noah Cooke, of Chili.

*For Secretary*—Wesley H. Marsh, of Carthage.

*For Treasurer*—Meldon Cochran, of Carthage.

*Executive Committee.*

Rev. N. P. Colton, of Plymouth; D. A. J. Winans, of Mount Sterling; L. C. Maynard, of La Harpe; John R. Tuttl, of Pontoosuc.

Mr. Simpson of Carthage, submitted the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of friends of correct information among the people to resort to the design and operation of a Prohibitory law, and that the time is arrived in procuring the passage of such law in our State—Therefore

*Resolved*, That we cordially recommend to the Friends of Temperance in the favorable consideration and patronage of the public, as a cheap and efficient advocate of the cause.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet again at Warsaw, on the first Thursday in April next.

Wesley H. Marsh,
Th. Gibbs, Sec. Chairman.

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S. H. Tyler, Fountain Green;
A. Corbetson, La Harpe;
Aron Stewart, Nauvoo;
Philo A. Hodskins, Quincy;
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March 30, 1854.

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Dec. 25, 1853—tf.

# THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADER.

### The True Glory of a Nation.

If the inquiry had been made of Alexander, or Cæsar, or Napoleon, in what consists the true glory of a nation, each would have replied, in successful arms,—triumphant conquests,—the extinguishment of empires and subjugation of foes. If, of Ancientons, or Athens, of Washington, or of Penn, their answer would have been, in peace, in the pursuits of agriculture and commerce, and the patronage of sciences and arts. Judges and Jurists would give it in a perfect system of laws, and wise execution of justice.—Legislators, in wise and well-balanced systems of government. Colleges and schools of learning, with sense, would be the crown of State; with others, it would be found in immense, well-endowed, and well-cared for institutions for the moral and oetesis of society. There, of late, have been very much the glory of our country and of Britain. Now any of our large cities, and the first things at most which are shown, are time wasting establishments, built and maintained at enormous expense. In New York, you must be taken to Blackwell's Island, and there inspect the Alms-house, the Prisons, and Asylums, and hear the praises of a City Corporation, who have erected and maintained them four years to pass, filled to overflowing. At Boston you must be taken to the House of Correction, and to the new Jail, and magnificent Hospitals. At Philadelphia, to the vast Blockley Alms House, looking like an Eastern palace; to the great Eastern Penitentiary, and the House of Refuge, and there you exclaim, 'What a noble city is the city of Wm. Penn! Another age does well, will, for her pent—her jails and her alms-houses are models for the world.' But there is a higher glory than even this—a glory now burning upon us through the Metra Law. It is the glory of having no poor, at least, no drunken poor; no criminals; none dependent on parents, of husbands, of sons, of morals, of houses, of reason, through strong drink; the glory of saving so much, long gone to waste, that all men will have comfortable possessions of their own; and the support of government, and schools, and churches, and the perfecting of public improvements will never be a burden. In the Maine Law, the axe is laid at the root of all the poor evils of society. Had it been accepted half a century ago, we should have few of these great establishments which we now show with so much pride. A short time since a proposal was made to the Legislature of Massachusetts to erect a vast Asylum for Inebriates. An appropriation of $180,000 was talked of. Already, in imagination, the magnificent building was erected, the ornament and pride of the State. Visitors poured through all its halls and rooms; in medical department, its grounds for exercise; its guards against the introduction of liquor, or the escape of its inmates. Fathers were seen flocking to it with their drunken sons, from distant States; and Massachusetts was extolled for her munificent charity. But the Hon. Neal Dow demonstrated it all. He wrote a letter which was read in the Legislature, saying, 'Shut up your grog-shops, and imposes your liquor-sellers, and you will have no drunkards.' Whose was the greater glory—the State which would build the Asylum, or the man who, by a single suggestion, would take away its necessity? The State which would, by legislating the traffic, create the drunkards, and then build a palace; or the State that would destroy the traffic, and have no drunkards, and need no Asylum?—There can be but one answer.

It is difficult, we know, to talk down of war about the glories of a great establishment. It is a very same business with them. So it is to talk to distillers and brewers, and vendors, warning fist upon the drunkenness of the land, about the blessings of temperance—peace induced, no drunkenness, riot, or robberies in the streets; no pauperism, starving bread; no jails and penitentiaries, and alms-houses, filled with the wretched victims of the cup. They cannot understand how such a state of things can be. Surely, their business must be declining! But Heaven above must be satisfied with it, and Hell beneath tremble at its consequence. This is the glory of Maine; that she has struck at the root of vice and crime. This is the glory we seek for New York, and for every State in the Union; a glory in which, blessed be God, there is no share.

Who and where is the man that by his work or his influence, would prevent our having it.—Journal of the American Temperance Union.

*Father Mathew.*—Many enquiries are made about the old hero of temperance, and the cause in Ireland. We can hop up to cheer with the following: to be Nessons' Chronicle for January.

Cork, 30th Nov. 853.

'My max reavin—It is true that I have been severely afflicted with illness; but I am now, thank God, much improved; and though I have outlivelliest contempt of my public enemies, you will be glad to learn that I only receive numbers, at my house from two hundred to one thousand daily. I have not now a perfect organization throughout the Kingdom, owing to the protracted mission to the United States, and to the intense state of the Public Mind on a my return, I am happy to inform you that in all the towns of Ireland are very many respectable and influential members of our glorious society. In this city we have our excellent friend, Mr. Maguire, who is also M. P. (J. F. Maguire, Esq.) our dear friend Dr. Spotswood, Mr. Lee, most zealous and strict inquirer, together with thousands of the inhabitants, who are ready to come out of power at my hands, have not bowed the knee to Baal.

I feel cheerful at the extraordinary attending models and although advanced in years, and much shaken by my pain labors, I still hope to see the day when not only the Sunday Traffic, but the manufacture of intoxicating drinks will be altogether extinguished in the United Kingdom.

Please accept my thanks for the little temperance publications; their circulation cannot fail to prove of much service. Pray, remember me kindly to your kind wishes, which I cordially reciprocate. Your sincere friend, and your zealous efforts will be crowned with success. I am,

Your devoted and affectionate,

Theobald Mathew.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from one of the principal towns of Michigan, on the operation of the prohibitory law, says:

Our Metra Tax.—For our municipal tax we can show extended pavements and sidewalks, substantial bridges rebuilt, saw and elegant school houses, where the children of drunkards are well-taught all the common branches of learning; new fire apparatus, to protect our dwellings from conflagration, gas-lighted streets, and many other matters important to the welfare of the people, including our share in the County and State tax.

Our Rum Tax.—For our rum's shed could we show? An alms-house full of paupers, hundreds of orphan, half-starved children about the streets, begging and stealing; a jail full of criminals, and watch-house full of drunkards and rowdies. We could show hundreds of men and women who were habitually under the influence of strong drink, and hundreds of young men on the grog-shops were leading to ruin. We could show poverty, misery, wretchedness and crime in amount so great, that figure cannot estimate it; but what will come from these rum grog-shops? What value these results were derived from the $200 200 spent for municipal purposes. We spent three times more for our rum than for all our municipal arrangements; but now we do not spend one-cent for our amount, and we long the grog-shops will be exterminated.

### LIFE'S BETTER MOMENTS.

Life has its moments
Of beauty and bloom,
But they long like sweet sons
On the stem of the tomb,
Blessings they bring us
As lovely as bright,
They meet us when happy,
And cheer us in grief.

Hues of the morning,
Tinging the sky,
Come on the sunbeams,
And off with them fly
Shadows of evening
Fling their gloom on shore,
Darkness succeeds them,
We see them no more.

So life's better moments
Are fleeting and few,
Would that we, like them
Might melt into heaven!

### The American Union.

1607, Virginia settled by the English.
1614, N. York settled by the Dutch.
1620, Massachusetts settled by Puritans.
1623, N. Hampshire settled by Puritans.
1625, N. Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1625, Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1634, Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635, Connecticut settled by Puritans.
1636, Rhode Island by Roger Williams.
1650, N. Carolina settled by the English.
1670, S. Carolina settled by the English.
1682, Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1733, Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorp.
1791, Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792, Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796, Tennessee admitted into the Union
1802, Ohio admitted into the Union as a State.
1812, Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816, Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817, Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818, Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819, Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820, Maine admitted into the Union.
1821, Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836, Michigan admitted into the Union.
1845, Florida admitted into the Union.
1845, Texas admitted into the Union.
1846, Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848, Wisconsin admitted into the Union
1850, California admitted into the Union.

*Cowardice and Injurious Legislation.*—Legislation which does not keep pace with the wants and the light of the times is unwise and injurious.'

True; but we may pertinently ask, when did legislation keep pace over with the wants and the light of the times? The tendency is always to advance of legislation. He perceives wants which others can not; he has lights where others have not. It may be fifty years or a century, before any considerable number of the people, embrace his views, and then legislation waits until, general unanimity and irresistible public opinion, finally compel the enactment of the necessary law.

Mr. Dow was not the first man who distinctly saw that a prohibitory law was requisite in our as well as in other lands, thus to the use of intoxicating liquors; he was not alone in the opinion that, it was perceived by others a long time ago. Nevertheless we are begging for the law still, and have just now only hopes of obtaining it. The waste of time in talking and in the lights effulgent, and yet legislation holds, hesitates, turns and winds, and cowards, and would suspection fully turn its back upon us if it—[illegible]

Prohibitionist.

*The manufacturers and sellers of intoxicating drinks—praying.*—If you cannot have the confidence to pray God's people, hundreds of myriad, half-starved children about the streets, begging and stealing; a jail full of criminals, and watch-house full of drunkards and rowdies. We could show hundreds of men and women who were habitually under the influence of strong drink, and hundreds of young men on the grog-shops were leading to ruin. We could show poverty, misery, wretchedness and crime in amount so great, that figure cannot estimate it; but what will come from these rum grog-shops? What value these results were derived from the $200 200 spent for municipal purposes. We spent three times more for our rum than for all our municipal arrangements; but now we do not spend one-cent this amount, and we long the grog-shops will be exterminated.

### A Death-bed Revelation.

A rum-seller residing in London recently, on his death-bed, being in consciousness of mind, acknowledged to his family that his money was accumulated by the nature of the business he had followed for years. He stated that it had been his habit to purchase all the rum he was in could, and by making use of sugar of lead, and other deleterious substances restore the same to a palatable state, and that he did not doubt he had been the means of destroying hundreds of lives, and he had from time to time noticed the injurious effects of his mixtures upon his wife and family. He had seen instances of this kind where the unconscious victims of his poisons, were crazing and declining for years, despite the best medical advice, were to their great astonishment, by the death-bed. Wives! This man died rich; his sons, what legacy did he leave for his children? Wives! sons by death! and that not of a harmless, hal-fatal nature. Parents! desire a tantalizing poisons!—you have got to die too. Do you not see how the wives and children whose misfortune is recorded above on his death-bed felt the deepest remorse for what he had done? Fly, then from a traffic so horrible! You all know your friends are absolutely ruined by the most fatal drugs. You know they are poisoning, and demoralizing to all around them. Let your influence, in a word, unto you should put your strong seal of determination, to cease from this traffic!

If you do not, but permit this crying sin to go on, are you not partaker in the terrible guilt incurred?—Prohibitionist.

*The Scorpion.*—We saw a ragged old Cyprian, the other day, hunting a place for herself to work and earn some money for himself to spend in the rum holes. We pause to keep her company as well as most people, but when we see such things our blood boils with indignation. Many people of the country could have brought before them the iniquity of our week, cannot in Cincinnati by the rum cause, they would go on mares for a prosecution law. We are all willing to shoulder arms in case of an invasion by sword and cannon, and devote ways and means to prevent a pestilence from spreading upon our shores; but here is an army of scorpions preaching the life, morals and prosperity of our country, and we are willing to let them alone, to have alone but in present by our laws. We hug the viper that is biting us with its stings. Hundreds of not only professed friends of morality but professors of Christianity advocate the rights of the rum-seller. What are the rumseller's rights? The rights to blast the souls and bodies of men, to fill jails, pauper houses, hospitals and penitentiaries—to impoverish our country in a thousand ways that are seldom thought of. Every drunkard's wife and drunkard's child, have a mutual enemy where now are nameless graves, and the world will profit by the income there inscribed for a century to come.

The evil of morality that has bid the the calamity of the accursed business is' injuest reading and thinking should be men, that its loathsome carcass may be seen in true light.—[Canton of the West.

Passage of the Homestead Bill.—The Homestead Bill has passed the House of Representatives. After years of hard and earnest effort, the friends of that beneficent measure have the pleasure of witnessing, at least, its final passed success. The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill on Friday last, and, amendments, rejecting its handle to free white persons, was adopted by a vote of 101 to 78. It was then passed—[vote 107, says 72.

The Homestead Bill provides in brief, that any free white person, head of a family, as of age, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which, at the time of application, may be subject to private entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre. A certificate is to be given, or a patent issued for the land until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, when the patent returning must prove that he or she has resided and cultivated said land during that period, and still resides there.

Why is a bad bill like a Gin shop Because it's hard in pass.